

## **APPENDIX I**

# **MANAGEMENT PLAN FOR ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCES WITHIN THE SANTA YSABEL WEST OPEN SPACE PRESERVE SAN DIEGO COUNTY**

**MANAGEMENT PLAN FOR  
ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCES  
WITHIN THE  
SANTA YSABEL WEST OPEN SPACE PRESERVE,  
SAN DIEGO COUNTY**

SYOSP West Survey - ASM Project #: 12510

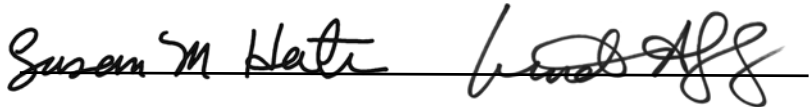
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# NATIONAL ARCHAEOLOGICAL DATABASE INFORMATION

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**Report Date:** March 27, 2008

**Report Title:** Management Plan for Archaeological Resources within the Santa Ysabel West Open Space Preserve, San Diego County

**Type of Study:** Archaeological Survey

**New Sites:** CA-SDI-18745, CA-SDI-18746, CA-SDI-18747, CA-SDI-18748, CA-SDI-18749, CA-SDI-18750, CA-SDI-18751, CA-SDI-18752, CA-SDI-18753, CA-SDI-18754, CA-SDI-18755, CA-SDI-18756, CA-SDI-18757, CA-SDI-18758, CA-SDI-18759, CA-SDI-18760, CA-SDI-18761, CA-SDI-18762, CA-SDI-18763, CA-SDI-18764, P-37-029314

**Updated Sites:** CA-SDI-17248

**USGS Quad:** Santa Ysabel and Warners Ranch 7.5' USGS Topographic Quadrangle Ranges 2E and 3E, Township 12S (San Bernardino Base Meridian), unsectioned rancho land (Rancho Santa Ysabel)

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## LIST OF ACRONYMS

ASM.....	ASM Affiliates
BP.....	Before Present
CEQA.....	California Environmental Quality Act
DPR.....	Department of Parks and Recreation
GIS.....	Geographical Information Systems
GPS.....	Global Positioning System
MYA.....	Million Years Ago
NAHC.....	Native American Heritage Commission
NHPA.....	National Historic Preservation Act
NRHP.....	National Registry of Historic Places
RPO.....	Resource Protection Ordinance
SYOSP.....	Santa Ysabel Open Space Preserve
TAIC.....	Technology Associates International Corporation
UTM.....	Universal Transverse Mercator

## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

ASM Affiliates, Incorporated (ASM) conducted a survey of 667 acres (areas with less than 20 percent slope) within the 1,512- acre Santa Ysabel Open Space Preserve West (SYOSP West) in San Diego County, California. This report summarizes the natural and cultural setting of SYOSP West, the results of the survey, and the recommendations for the management of cultural resources within SYOSP West.

ASM conducted a record search and Native American consultation in November and December 2007. ASM conducted the survey from December 2007 to February 2008 to assess cultural resources within the SYOSP West in accordance with County of San Diego California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) procedures and 36 CFR 60.4.

The survey revealed a large number of prehistoric cultural resources within the Preserve. The survey crew identified numerous cultural resources that included bedrock-milling complexes and lithic and ceramic scatters within SYOSP West. Some of the milling slicks on the bedrock were remarkably intact. Others were extremely exfoliated remnants of slicks. Much of the bedrock in the project area was covered with lichen or moss; milling features may be present underneath this plant growth. The boundaries for a previously recorded site that is interpreted as a village (CA-SDI-17248) were extended to encompass the greater portion of the southern region of SYOSP West. Twenty other sites and one isolate were recorded throughout SYOSP West.

None of the cultural resources located within the project area have been evaluated for eligibility for inclusion in the San Diego County Local Register of Historical Resources, the California Register, or the National Register; therefore, it is assumed that they should be treated as eligible. Both the California Register and the National Register include criteria for evaluation of eligible resources.

No human remains were encountered. However, this does not preclude their presence at the sites. The village appears to have been occupied over a long period, and many ceramic sherds, which may be indicators of burials, were observed.

Portions of the existing ranch roads pass through or run along eight of the 21 prehistoric archaeological sites that were observed during the survey. ASM recommends that no new trails be established and that the existing ranch roads be used as trails. The County of San Diego, Department of Parks and Recreation, has stated that no ground disturbing activities will be involved in this project. Therefore, no impacts are anticipated. This report provides measures to be taken if the Department detects impacts to cultural resources.

Field notes and photographs are on file at ASM. No artifacts were collected. This report will be submitted to Technology Associates International Corporation (TAIC) and the South Coastal Information Center (SCIC). The site records associated with cultural resources observed during the survey have been submitted and are on file at the SCIC.

## **1.0 INTRODUCTION**

San Diego County (County) Department of Parks and Recreation (DPR) contracted Technology Associates International Corporation (TAIC) to perform a Phase I Cultural Resources survey in the 1,512-acre western portion of Santa Ysabel Open Space Preserve (SYOSP West) located in central San Diego County (Figure 1). Technology Associates International Corporation hired ASM Affiliates as a subcontractor to assess cultural resources within the SYOSP West in accordance with County of San Diego California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) procedures and 36 CFR 60.4.

DPR is responsible for the management and monitoring of SYOSP West under the conditions of the property acquisition agreement between the County and the Nature Conservancy. The Resource Management Plan for the property will consider the cultural survey results and the biological survey results (previously completed) for monitoring and management of SYOSP West and in the determination of trail locations within the property.

### **1.1 PROJECT DESCRIPTION**

ASM Affiliates, Incorporated (ASM) conducted a survey of 667 acres (areas with less than 20 percent slope) within the 1,512-acre Santa Ysabel Open Space Preserve West in San Diego County, California from December 2007 to February 2008. Additional areas were surveyed as needed to record site boundaries. The purpose of the survey was to identify and map cultural resources and to recommend a management plan for these resources to the DPR. The management guidelines include trail recommendations are designed to prevent impacts to cultural resources within SYOSP West. The survey included Native American participation.

SYOSP West is located approximately one mile west of the town of Santa Ysabel and the intersection of State Routes 78 and 79 (see Figure 1). State Route 78 forms the southern boundary of the SYOSP West. The County acquired this land from the Nature Conservancy. The Nature Conservancy had acquired it from a private owner in 1999 (Nature Conservancy 1999). SYOSP West is found on the USGS Santa Ysabel 7.5 minute quadrangle map and on the USGS Warners Ranch 7.5 minute quadrangle map in an unsectioned area of Ranges 2E and 3E, Township 12S (Figure 2). State Route 78 bounds SYOSP West on the south, the Mesa Grande Indian Reservation and private ranch land bound the property on the west, and private ranch land bounds the property on the north and south.

### **1.2 EXISTING CONDITIONS**

SYOSP West contains a rich natural and cultural environment. The existing environmental and cultural settings are described below.



Figure 1. Project vicinity.



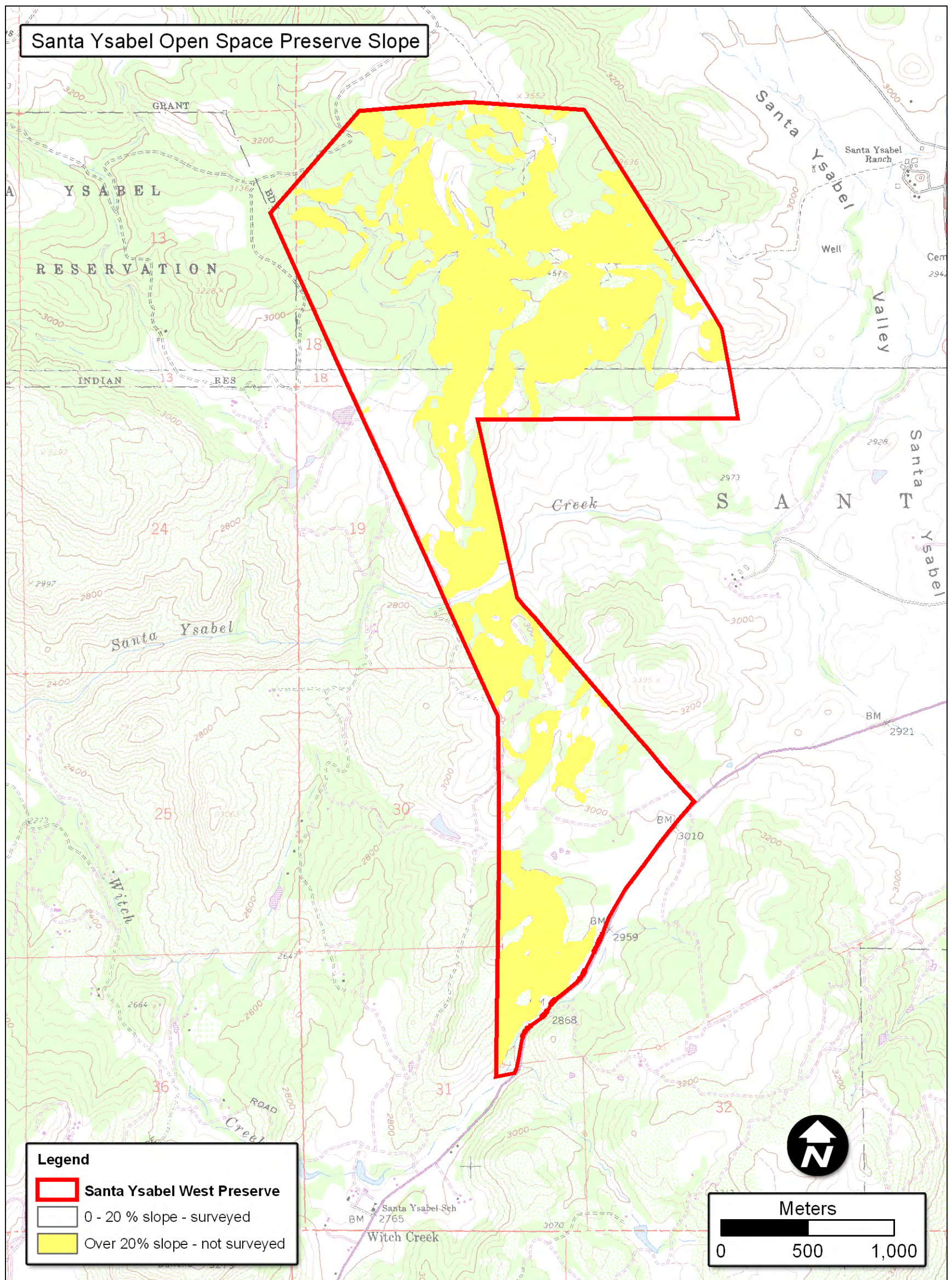


Figure 2. Survey area.





## 1.2.1 Environmental Setting

### Natural

SYOSP West is located in a lower chaparral biotic zone in the peninsular ranges of southern California. Elevations in the property range from approximately 2,850 feet above sea level to 3,650 feet above sea level. SYOSP West features grasslands, sage scrublands, and oak woodlands. Santa Ysabel Creek bisects SYOSP West from west to east, and numerous seasonal drainages run throughout the property. Cattle graze throughout SYOSP West, and modern barbed-wire fences and guzzlers are apparent throughout the property.

Mesozoic (65-245 million years ago [MYA]) granitic rock and Quaternary (1.6 MYA to present) sedimentary deposits characterize this portion of the peninsular ranges (Wagner and Maldonado 2000). The San Diego Museum of Natural History indicates that these granitic and gabbroic rock types were formed during the latter part of the Mesozoic Era in the Cretaceous Period. The granitic and gabbroic rocks are part of the western zone of the Peninsular Ranges Batholith (San Diego Museum of Natural History). A batholith is intrusive igneous rock that appears to have solidified deep below the surface of the earth. Julian Schist appears to have intruded throughout many of the granite outcrops in SYOSP West. The surfaces of many of the granite outcrops in SYOSP West are extremely exfoliated and/or are in the process of exfoliating. Storie and Weir (1951:46) describe the soils of this area as “residual soils of very shallow depth to bedrock.”

Oak woodlands, sage scrublands, and grasslands typical of the lower chaparral biotic zone occupy SYOSP West. The land is being used for cattle grazing, and the region that includes SYOSP West has been used for cattle ranching for over 300 years. The introduction of non-native grasses and cattle ranching has impacted the natural setting of the property. An 1871 plat map refers to the area as “well-timbered” with a “high mountain” and “timbered grassy hills” (Wheeler 1871a and b). In October and November 2007, the Witch Creek Fire burned portions of the project area.

Native plants observed during our survey include *Toxicodendron diversilobum* (poison oak), *Quercus agrifolia* (coast live oak), *Quercus berberidifolia* (scrub oak), *Quercus chrysolepis* (canyon live oak), *Quercus kelloggii* (black oak), *Quercus corneliusmulleri* (desert scrub oak), *Salvia apiana* (white sage), and *Rhamnus crocea* (spiny redberry) (Lightner 2006). Deer, skunk, coyotes, rabbits, and mountain lions occupy the area.

### Cultural

The Diegueño/Kumeyaay/Ipai had occupied the region of the SYOSP West before contact with Europeans and continue to do so. This area is associated with the nearby Santa Ysabel Mission and with the Santa Ysabel Ranch

Diegueño/Kumeyaay/Ipai used oaks for harvesting acorns and grass for harvesting seeds, two of their main staples. Acorns were milled in bedrock mortars and acorns and grass seeds were milled on milling slicks. The process of continued milling formed the mortars and slicks that



are apparent today. Occupation areas included a series of permanent villages and seasonal settlements. Seasonal settlements revolved around resource attainment, which included seed gathering and deer and rabbit hunting. Settlement patterns may have reflected the following of herds of big game (deer) into the higher elevations during the summer and occupying higher elevations during the summer to be closer to water and resources. People harvested acorns during the fall and were able to store acorns over long periods.

### **Early Man: Human Occupation Prior To 11,500 Before Present (B.P.)**

A widely accepted model of the first human occupation of North America holds that humans first entered North America between 15,000 and 12,000 B.P.; no sites are reliably dated prior to 15,000 B.P. (Haynes 1969; Jelinek 1992).

### **Paleoindian Period (11,500 - 8500 B.P.)**

The Paleoindian period in North America begins with Clovis occupation, noted for its fluted points. Clovis occupation begins at the end of the Pleistocene, from 11,200 to 10,600 B.P. (Meltzer 1993). The Paleoindian period in San Diego County, called the San Dieguito culture, is considered to date to the terminal Pleistocene and the early Holocene, from approximately 11,500 to 8500 B.P. (Moratto 1984).

### **Archaic Period (8500 - 1500 B.P.)**

The Archaic period is considered to have extended from 8500 to 1500 B.P. (Moratto 1984). This time period is differentiated from the Paleoindian cultural complex based on a focus on marine mollusks, fish, and plant resources rather than on hunting.

### **Late Prehistoric Period (1500 - 200 B.P.)**

The onset of the Late Prehistoric period in San Diego County is considered to have occurred approximately 1,500 years ago (Moratto 1984; Rogers 1945; Warren et al. 1993). The beginning of this period may vary within the region (potentially earlier in the east and later in the west). In general, the Late Prehistoric period is characterized by the appearance of small, pressure-flaked projectile points indicative of bow and arrow technology, the appearance of ceramics, the replacement of flexed inhumations (a burial in which the body is buried in a bent [flexed] or “fetal” position) with cremations, and an emphasis on inland plant food collection and processing (especially of acorns) (Rogers 1945; Warren 1964, 1968). Late Prehistoric village or base campsites are relatively large and contain a variety of internal activity areas (Hector 1984).

The Late Prehistoric period in southern San Diego County was first described by Rogers based on over 25 years of investigations in San Diego and Imperial counties. In his key study (Rogers 1945), he described the Yuman cultural sequence, its traits, and the range of its people. Rogers defined the Yuman people as having come from (or possessing cultural traits derived from) the Colorado River area. The Yuman culture developed into what the Spanish called the Diegueño culture during the ethnohistoric period.

A notable feature of Late Prehistoric sites is the presence of pottery. Typically, Tizon Brown Ware ceramics are associated with sites west of the desert regions while Lower Colorado Buff Ware is associated with desert sites. Trade between these areas may be demonstrated in the wide diversity of ceramics that has been observed throughout the county.

In the inland mountain areas, True (1970) conducted detailed surveys and limited test excavations in Cuyamaca Rancho State Park, which lies four miles southeast of the SYOSP West. Eleven Late Prehistoric villages were found, several of which are large and complex. Some of these sites may have been seasonal camps for groups from other areas. True (1970:54) considered a range of settlement patterns but believed that the Cuyamaca complex was defined as a particular type of high-elevation adaptation. This adaptation was noted by Christenson (1990), who identified a difference between the western and eastern Late Prehistoric populations in the southern San Diego culture area: she hypothesized that the eastern group moved between the mountains and the desert and that the western group moved between inland valleys and the coast.

### **Ethnohistoric Period**

The people living in the southern part of San Diego County at the time of Spanish contact were called the Diegueño, after the mission at San Diego (*Mission San Diego de Alcalá*). Many people living in the region were not affiliated specifically with the mission. The term Kumeyaay has come into common usage to identify the Yuman-speaking people who lived and live in the central and southern part of the county. Luomala (1978) uses the terms Tipai and Ipai to refer to the southern and northern Kumeyaay respectively. The dividing line between the Tipai and the Ipai runs approximately from Point Loma to Cuyamaca Peak and Julian.

The Ipai people established a rich cultural heritage and were organized into large groups that had base camps and an extensive territory that was exploited for specific resources. Based on ethnohistoric and ethnographic information, a large number of village sites have been identified throughout San Diego County. Many of these villages were located along the coast near river mouths; the varied resources offered by the ocean and riparian areas attracted large numbers of people to these areas. However, a study by Christenson (1992) indicates that maritime resources were not as large a part of the diet as previously believed. The people of the Santa Ysabel Valley in the vicinity of the Santa Ysabel Open Space Preserve West may have remained in the region because of its rich resources and may not have traveled to the coast regularly.

Examples of baskets and pottery from the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries reflect defined aesthetics and craftsmanship. Many different types of stone material were used for manufacturing tools, and exotic material types were procured from other parts of the region. Quartz and quartzite would have been endemic to the area of Santa Ysabel Open Space Preserve; igneous and metamorphic examples such as Santiago Peak material and obsidian would have been traded in from other areas.

The remains of structures that were built at village sites can be seen in the archaeological record as stone foundations and circles. The Ipai recognized many traditional cultural areas, and these locations continue to be considered sacred today.

The diet of the Ipai included both plant and animal foods. Some plant foods were high in fat, carbohydrates, and protein and provided a high-energy diet. Some of the plants exploited for food included acorns, annual grass seeds, yucca, manzanita, sage, sunflowers, lemonade berry, chia, and various wild greens and fruits. These plants were available seasonally; elderberries are available during July and August, chia in June, acorns in the fall, and grasses in the summer and fall. When these resources were stored, they could be consumed throughout the year. Plant foods including yucca and cactus were also exploited seasonally as needed.

Groups residing in the Santa Ysabel Valley and associated areas could have utilized several ecological niches that varied by altitude. During early and mid-summer, subsistence activities could have focused on staple seed-bearing plants. Grasses would have been available in the valley and low hills, and open upland settings. Important plant resources such as chia seeds, manzanita berries, and sage seeds were collected extensively during the summer months, while settlements may have focused on acorn harvests during the fall and winter months. Animal exploitation may have been most extensive during the months when plant resources were meager.

### Historic Period

#### Spanish

Spanish *padres* encountered coastal villages of Native Americans in 1769 with the establishment of *Mission San Diego de Alcalá*. Missions “recruited” Native Americans to use as laborers and to convert them to Catholicism. This had a dramatic affect on traditional cultural practices. Mission life, along with the introduction of European diseases, greatly reduced the Ipai population. However, many villagers continued to maintain many of their traditional customs while adopting the agricultural and animal husbandry practices learned from Spaniards.

In 1795, Juan Mariner and Juan Pablo Grijalva traveled through Santa Ysabel on their journey to identify potential mission sites (Chamberlin 1987:6). Clint Linton of the Santa Ysabel Band refers to *Ilshquanon* (“Grassy Knolls”) as the village complex in the Santa Ysabel Valley (2008). Couro and Hutcheson (1973:3) have identified the Santa Ysabel Ranchería area as the village of *‘Ellykwanan* or “crowded knoll” (Fetzer 2005:131; Hector 2004:6). Stein (1975:122) has relayed the meaning of *El-cua-nan* as “place of twisted earth pushed up by growing vegetation.” This may be a variation of the other meanings. Mills (1959) has referred to the name for the Santa Ysabel Valley as *Elenaman*, probably a corruption of the traditionally used *Ilshquanon*. Davis has identified it as *Elsch-qua-nen* (Hector 2004:6) and has identified another village in the area as *Ilch-qua-nori* (Hector 2004:6). The Santa Ysabel Asistencia/Mission Santa Ysabel was established as an asistencia to *Mission San Diego de Alcalá*. An asistencia is an outlying chapel associated with a larger mission. The mission at Santa Ysabel was established in 1818 by Father Fernando Martín (Mills 1959), and in 1821,

Father Mariano Payeras and Father José Sanchez planted the cross there (Chamberlin 1987:6-7). Baptisms continued through 1836, even after “secularization” of the missions (Chamberlin 1987:7). In 1821, Mariano Payeras stated that people who lived in the Indian villages near Santa Ysabel (*Mucucuiz*, *Getonpai*, *Egenal*, *Teguilque*, and *Gecuar*) worshipped at *Ellykwanan*, called *Rancho Elcuanam* by the *padres* (Englehardt 1920:169, 198-199, 201). Numerous maps show established roads where State Routes 78 and 79 are located today. These served as main thoroughfares during historic times.

The asistencia began as a wooden structure. Du Bois (1899:318) noted that the adobe structure built in its place had deteriorated. A wattle and brush structure with a thatched roof was built nearby. Du Bois (1899) stated that the congregation was building bricks to build another adobe structure at the time of her account. A wood-framed, wood-planked church is featured in a photograph from the late nineteenth century or early twentieth century (source unknown). In 1924 a masonry building was begun (Moyer 1969:59 as cited in Hector 2004:7). This appears to be the structure that stands today. The two mission bells that used to hang from a beam were cast in Spain in 1723 and in 1767 (Du Bois 1899:319). These bells disappeared in 1926, but the clappers were returned in 1959 (Chamberlin 1987:2).

### **Mexican**

After Mexican independence from Spain in 1821, California came under the rule of Mexico, and in 1834 the missions were secularized. This resulted in a political imbalance and a series of Native American uprisings against the Mexican rancheros. Many of the Ipai left the missions and ranchos and returned to their original village settlements (Cuero 1970).

### **American (United States of America)**

When California became part of the United States in 1848 and a sovereign state in 1850, the coastal Indians were heavily recruited as laborers and experienced treatment that may have been worse than what they experienced during the mission era. Conflicts between Native Americans and encroaching “western expansion” finally led to the establishment of reservations for some villages.

In 1852, the federal government proposed a treaty to the Diegueño, which concluded at the village of Santa Ysabel (Kappler 1927). The treaty stated that the government would provide goods to the Diegueño upon ratification of the treaty and upon their movement to the reservation. The federal government designated approximately 15,527 acres as the Santa Ysabel Reservation in 1875 (Kappler 1904); all tracts may not have been completely patented as the Santa Ysabel and Mesa Grande reservations until 1893. Shipek (1987:98-100) outlines the difficulties faced by the bands because of the inaccuracy and vagueness employed by federal officials in determining respective territories.

In California overall, mission groups were displaced from their homes and moved to nearby towns or ranches. The reservation system may have interrupted social organization and settlement patterns, yet many aspects of original culture practices exist today.

Jose Joaquín Ortega and his son-in-law Edward Stokes gained control of the asistencia and the ranching lands around the mission and used the land to raise sheep and cattle. The 17,719 acres was officially granted to Ortega and Stokes in 1844 (Micheltorena 1844; Sweet 2006a) and confirmed in 1857 (United States General Land Office 1857). According to historic maps, including Leighton's 1856 plat map, the Santa Ysabel Ranch included the area of the Santa Ysabel Open Space Preserve West. The title was transferred to family members and others, and the ranch was parceled out numerous times, (Sweet 2006a). Sweet (2006a; 2006b; 2006c) has summarized the succession of title in detail. The area has been used for cattle ranching at least since the inception of the mission. In 1887, Van Dyke described the area as characterized by cattle ranching and "dairying" (Stein 1975:122). The old ranch and dairy buildings can be seen at the intersection of State Route 79 and Mesa Grande Road. The Mesa Grande or Pamo territory lay to the west of the *rancho* (Shipek 1987:97). This is reflected on current USGS 7.5-minute quadrangle maps: the Mesa Grande reservation is located just west of the former ranch lands.

After roads and settlements had been built on their tribal lands, the Ipai of eastern San Diego County continued and continue to gather basketry materials and acorns, hold ceremonies, and engage in traditional ways. The Ipai remained in the mountains of San Diego for decades after the coastal population had been removed to missions or ranches.

### 1.2.2 Record Search Results

Linda Akyüz of ASM Affiliates requested that the California Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) search their files for any recorded Traditional Cultural Properties, burials, or Sacred Lands within one mile of the project survey area. The NAHC provided a list of Native American contacts; Ms. Akyüz notified the tribal representatives on the NAHC list (Appendix A).

Ms. Akyüz conducted a records search of the historical archives of the County of San Diego, Department of Parks and Recreation, History Research Center (History Center) on December 4, 2007. This search included cultural resources found within one mile of the SYOSP West. ASM Affiliates would like to acknowledge San Diego County Historian Lynne N. Christensen, Ph.D. and San Diego County History Research Assistant Ellen Sweet for their previous research and for providing ASM with numerous records. They have compiled and summarized an extensive array of primary documents, articles, and excerpts from books that provided invaluable background for our study of the region and for this report.

Ms. Akyüz requested a quarter-mile buffer record search from the South Coastal Information Center (SCIC) on November 29, 2007. A quarter-mile buffer record search was requested instead of a one-mile buffer record search because a one-mile buffer record search would not have revealed the presence of more cultural resources in the area; much of the area is not on record as having been surveyed previously. Records for the portion of the Mesa Grande Indian Reservation that is adjacent to the study area were not requested. ASM contacted CALFIRE Archaeologist Charles Watford and County Senior Park Ranger James Stowers to see if they were aware of archaeological resources in the area.

Many of the records investigated at the History Center were from primary sources. The SCIC has a record of three archaeological studies that were conducted within a quarter-mile of SYOSP West. None of the studies provided a thorough investigation of SYOSP West. Two sites (CA-SDI-17248 and CA-SDI-12445) were revealed in the SCIC record search to be within a quarter-mile radius of the SYOSP West. CALFIRE Archaeologist Charles Watford provided a record for a site (the Dozer Line Slick Site) that he recorded within SYOSP West. County Senior Park Ranger James Stowers provided ASM with locations of milling stations that he had noted. The Santa Ysabel Asistencia and Santa Ysabel Ranch are located one mile to the east of the eastern boundary of the SYOSP West. Additional reports and site records from within a one-mile radius were consulted to establish a regional context for SYOSP West. The results of the record searches are summarized below. Some of these results have been incorporated into the background section of this report.

### Previous Studies

The SCIC has a record of three archaeological studies that were conducted within a quarter-mile of SYOSP West. None of the studies provided a thorough investigation of SYOSP West. The studies are listed in Table 1.

Table 1. Cultural resources studies located within a quarter-mile radius of the Preserve

NADB Number	Author	Firm	Year	Title
1124236	American Pacific Environmental Consultants, Inc.	American Pacific Environmental Consultants, Inc.	1981	Environmental Impact Report for San Dieguito River Study Draft Conceptual Master Plan
1122075	County of San Diego Department of Planning and Land Use	County of San Diego Department of Planning and Land Use	1988	Draft Environmental Impact Report North Mountain Subregional Plan Update GPA 88-03
1130119	Don Laylander and Drew Pallette	ASM Affiliates, Inc.	2006	Archaeological Survey Report for the District 11 TEA21 Rural Route Survey, San Diego County, California

### Previous Recorded Sites Adjacent to Study Area

Two archaeological sites had been recorded within a quarter-mile radius of the area. CA-SDI-12445 (Bass 1991) had been recorded outside SYOSP West, close to the southern boundary of the SYOSP West and across State Route 78 in oak woodlands. It was recorded as a prehistoric site that featured Tizon Brown Ware sherds and at least seven bedrock milling features including milling slicks and shallow basins. CA-SDI-17248/P-37-025948 (Laylander and Pallette 2006a; 2006b) had been recorded in an oak grove in the southern portion of SYOSP West. It was recorded as a prehistoric site with at least seven milling features including three mortars and four slicks. These sites are listed in Table 2.

Table 2. Cultural resources located within a quarter-mile of the Preserve

Primary Number/ Trinomial	Description	Dimensions	Characteristics
CA-SDI-12445	Prehistoric Milling	50 m x 50 m	7 milling features including slicks and basins, Tizon Brown Ware sherds
P-37-025948/ CA-SDI-17248	Prehistoric Milling	30 m x 20 m	3 mortars, 4 slicks

Cultural resources within a mile of SYOSP West include a prehistoric village site, prehistoric sites related to the village, the Santa Ysabel Asistencia/Mission, and the original location of the Santa Ysabel School. The Santa Ysabel ranch originally included what are now SYOSP West and the Santa Ysabel Open Space Preserve East (SYOSP East). Susan Hector, Ph.D., has surveyed SYOSP East for cultural resources. SYOSP East lies one mile east of SYOSP West and is managed by the County. Dr. Hector identified twenty-seven sites on SYOSP East (Hector 2004:4).

Most of these sites featured bedrock-milling complexes, and some contained Tizon Brown Ware sherds and/or quartz flakes. One site (CA-SDI-16462) appeared to be a village site near the banks of Santa Ysabel Creek that contained “hundreds of milling features and extensive midden deposits” (Hector 2004:11). It may be the *ranchería* that is shown on a 1869 plat map (Hancock 1869; Hector 2004:11). The sites that Dr. Hector recorded comprise part of a traditional use area.

### 1.3 Applicable Regulations

Cultural resource regulations that apply to the project area are the County of San Diego Resource Protection Ordinance (RPO), the San Diego County Local Register of Historical Resources, the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA), the California Register of Historic Places (CRHP), and the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) that determines eligibility for the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP).

## **2.0 GUIDELINES FOR DETERMINING SIGNIFICANCE**

The County uses the CRHP criteria to evaluate the significance of cultural resources. In addition, other regulations must also be considered during the evaluation of cultural resources. Specifically, the County of San Diego's Resource Protection Ordinance (RPO) defines significant prehistoric and historic sites.

### **2.1 COUNTY OF SAN DIEGO RESOURCE PROTECTION ORDINANCE (RPO)**

The county defines a significant prehistoric and historic site under RPO as follows:

- Any prehistoric or historic district, site, interrelated collection of features or artifacts, building, structure, or object either:
- Formally determined eligible or listed in the National Register of Historic Places; or
- To which the Historic Resource (H designator) Special Area Regulations have been applied; or
- One of a kind, locally unique, or regionally unique cultural resources which contain a significant volume and range of data or materials; and
- Any location of past or current sacred religious or ceremonial observances which is either:
- Protected under Public Law 95-341, the American Religious Freedom Act, or Public Resources Code Section 5097.9, such as burials, pictographs, petroglyphs, solstice observatory sites, sacred shrines, religious ground figures, or
- Other formally designated and recognized sites which are of ritual, ceremonial, or sacred value to any prehistoric or historic ethnic group.

### **2.2 SAN DIEGO COUNTY LOCAL REGISTER OF HISTORICAL RESOURCES**

The county maintains a San Diego County Local Register of Historical Resources. The Register was modeled after the California Register of Historic Places. Significance is assigned to districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects that possess exceptional value or quality illustrating or interpreting the heritage of San Diego County in history, architecture, archaeology, engineering, and culture. Any resource that is significant at the national or state level is by definition significant at the local level.

The criteria for eligibility the Local Register are comparable to the criteria for eligibility for the California and National registers, but significance is evaluated at the local level.



1. Resources associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of California or San Diego County's history and cultural heritage.
2. Resources associated with the lives of persons important to our past, including the history of San Diego and our communities.
3. Resources that embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region (San Diego County), or method of construction, or represents the work of an important creative individual, or possesses high artistic values.
4. Resources that have yielded or are likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.
5. Districts are significant resources if they are composed of integral parts of the environment not as individual elements, but collectively are exceptional or outstanding examples of prehistory or history.

The county also treats human remains as "highly sensitive". They are considered significant if interred outside a formal cemetery. Avoidance is the preferred treatment.

## **2.3 THE CALIFORNIA REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES AND THE CALIFORNIA ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY ACT**

CEQA requires that all private and public activities not specifically exempted be evaluated against the potential for environmental damage, including effects to historical resources. Historical resources are recognized as part of the environment under CEQA. It defines historical resources as "any object, building, structure, site, area, or place that is historically significant in the architectural, engineering, scientific, economic, agricultural, educational, social, political, military, or cultural annals of California" (Division I, Public Resources Code, Section 5021.1[b]).

Lead agencies have a responsibility to evaluate historical resources against the California Register criteria prior to making a finding as to a proposed project's impacts to historical resources. Mitigation of adverse impacts is required if the proposed project will cause substantial adverse change. Substantial adverse change includes demolition, destruction, relocation, or alteration such that the significance of an historical resource would be impaired. While demolition and destruction are fairly obvious significant impacts, it is more difficult to assess when change, alteration, or relocation crosses the threshold of substantial adverse change. The CEQA Guidelines provide that a project that demolishes or alters those physical characteristics of an historical resource that convey its historical significance (i.e., its character-defining features) can be considered to materially impair the resource's significance.

The California Register is used in the consideration of historic resources relative to significance for purposes of CEQA. The California Register includes resources listed in, or

formally determined eligible for listing in, the National Register of Historic Places and some California State Landmarks and Points of Historical Interest. Properties of local significance that have been designated under a local preservation ordinance (local landmarks or landmark districts), or that have been identified in a local historical resources inventory may be eligible for listing in the California Register and are presumed to be significant resources for purposes of CEQA unless a preponderance of evidence indicates otherwise.

Generally, a resource shall be considered by the lead agency to be “historically significant” if the resource meets the criteria for listing on the California Register of Historical Resources (Pub. Res. Code SS5024.1, Title 14 CCR, Section 4852) consisting of the following:

- (1) It is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of local or regional history, or the cultural heritage of California or the United States; or
- (2) It is associated with the lives of persons important to local, California, or national history; or
- (3) It embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region, or method of construction, or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values; or
- (4) It has yielded, or has the potential to yield, information important to the prehistory or history of the local area, California, or the nation.

## **2.4 NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES AND THE NATIONAL HISTORIC PRESERVATION**

If federal funds or permits are involved in a project, the National Register of Historic Places criteria are relevant and used to analyze adverse effects from project implementation. The National Historic Preservation Act established the National Register of Historic Places (1966).

### **2.4.1 Criteria For Evaluation**

The quality of significance in American history, architecture, archeology, engineering, and culture is present in districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects that possess integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association and

- (a) that are associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history; or
- (b) that are associated with the lives of persons significant in our past; or
- (c) that embody distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or that represent the work of a master, or that possess high artistic values, or that represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction; or

- (d) that have yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria considerations. Ordinarily cemeteries, birthplaces, or graves of historical figures, properties owned by religious institutions or used for religious purposes, structures that have been moved from their original locations, reconstructed historic buildings, properties primarily commemorative in nature, and properties that have achieved significance within the past 50 years shall not be considered eligible for the National Register. However, such properties will qualify if they are integral parts of districts that do meet the criteria or if they fall within the following categories:

- (a) A religious property deriving primary significance from architectural or artistic distinction or historical importance; or
- (b) A building or structure removed from its original location but which is significant primarily for architectural value, or which is the surviving structure most importantly associated with a historic person or event; or
- (c) A birthplace or grave of a historical figure of outstanding importance if there is no appropriate site or building directly associated with his productive life.
- (d) A cemetery which derives its primary significance from graves of persons of transcendent importance, from age, from distinctive design features, or from association with historic events; or
- (e) A reconstructed building when accurately executed in a suitable environment and presented in a dignified manner as part of a restoration master plan, and when no other building or structure with the same association has survived; or
- (f) A property primarily commemorative in intent if design, age, tradition, or symbolic value has invested it with its own exceptional significance; or
- (g) A property achieving significance within the past 50 years if it is of exceptional importance.

## **3.0 RESEARCH DESIGN**

A research design provides the theoretical basis for a testing or data recovery program. Since these elements were not part of this project, because the sites will be preserved, a research design is not appropriate for inclusion.



## 4.0 ANALYSIS OF PROJECT EFFECTS

Potential effects of the project were evaluated through the field survey. The results of the field survey were used to analyze project effects. The County of San Diego, Department of Parks and Recreation, has stated that there will be no ground disturbing activities as a result of the project.

### 4.1 METHODS

#### 4.1.1 Survey Methods

Between December 17, 2007 and February 11, 2008, a survey team that consisted of one associate archaeologist, a Native American monitor, and three assistant archaeologists surveyed SYOSP West. Associate Archaeologist Linda Akyüz, Native American Monitors Clint Linton of the Santa Ysabel Band of Diegueño/Kumeyaay Indians and Brandon Linton and Gabriel Kitchen of the Mesa Grande Band of Diegueño/Kumeyaay Indians, and Assistant Archaeologists Rocky Ciarmoli, Kara Johnson, Andrew Lown, Daniel Ryan McCarthy, and Kristen Snodgrass surveyed the area for cultural resources. Native American Monitor Lael Hoff joined the team for one day and worked alongside Mr. Clint Linton. Principal Investigator Susan M. Hector, Ph. D. visited the cultural resources that were found by the survey team.

The ASM Affiliates field crew conducted archaeological surveys in the 667 acres of SYOSP West that are located on a slope of twenty percent or less. An exception was a proposed trail re-route. ASM was asked to include the steep north-facing slope above Santa Ysabel Creek for a possible trail re-route. The proposed trail was not flagged or marked. Because this slope is very steep, the presence of archeological sites is unlikely and no sites were observed. When an exact location for the trail is identified, an intensive survey of the path should be accomplished.

The crew walked in 15-meter transects in order to identify archaeological features and artifacts and checked all bedrock within the survey area for milling features. It was not possible to maintain 15-meter transects in all portions of the survey because of topography and vegetation. The crew mapped observed cultural resources with the Trimble® GeoHX Global Positioning System (GPS) position recorder. The crew recorded all bedrock milling areas, artifact concentrations, and selected artifacts into the (Geographic Information System). The crew recorded artifacts that were close to bedrock milling stations. Artifacts that were located between milling stations and artifact concentrations were mapped individually or as artifact scatters. The crew kept notes of milling station features and artifact counts and took photographs of sites, features, and artifacts. These notes and photographs are on file at ASM.

### **4.1.2 Test Methods**

The cultural resources were not tested through excavation; thus, this study category does not apply to this investigation.

### **4.1.3 Laboratory and Cataloging Procedures**

Artifacts were not collected; thus, this study category does not apply to this investigation.

### **4.1.4 Curation**

Artifacts were not collected; thus, this study category does not apply to this investigation.

### **4.1.5 Native American Participation /Consultation**

Linda Akyüz of ASM Affiliates requested that the California Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) search their files for any recorded Traditional Cultural Properties, burials, or Sacred Lands within one mile of the project survey area. The NAHC did not identify cultural resources within the project area but did mention its proximity to prehistoric burials. These may be the burials at the Santa Ysabel Mission one mile away. The NAHC provided a list of Native American contacts; Ms. Akyüz notified the tribal representatives on the NAHC list (Appendix A). ASM contacted Native American representatives Allen E. Lawson, Chairperson of the San Pasqual Band of Mission Indians, Carmen Lucas of the Kwaaymii Laguna Band of Mission Indians, Ron Christman of the Kumeyaay Cultural Historic Commission, Steve Banegas of the Kumeyaay Cultural Repatriation Committee, Rebecca Osuna, Spokesperson for the Inaja Band of Mission Indians, Mark Romero, Chairperson of the San Luis Rey Band of Mission Indians, Paul Cuero of Kumeyaay Cultural Heritage Preservation, Devon Reed Lomayesva, Tribal Attorney for the Santa Ysabel Band of Diegueño Indians, Clint Linton of the Santa Ysabel Band of the Mission Indians, Rodney Kephart, Environmental Coordinator of the Santa Ysabel Band of Diegueño Indians.

Native American Monitors Clint Linton of the Santa Ysabel Band of Diegueño/Kumeyaay Indians and Brandon Linton and Gabriel Kitchen of the Mesa Grande Band of Diegueño/Kumeyaay Indians participated in the survey and served as consultants and monitors during the survey. Mr. Clint Linton of the Santa Ysabel Band of Diegueño/Kumeyaay Indians prepared a letter about the project. This letter is included on page five of Appendix A.

## **4.2 RESULTS**

The survey crew identified numerous cultural resources within SYOSP West (Figures 3 and 4). Records of these cultural resources have been submitted and are on file at the SCIC. The records for these sites and isolates are confidential and will be provided to the County (Appendix B). The cultural resources included bedrock-milling complexes and lithic and ceramic scatters. Some of the milling slicks on the bedrock were remarkably intact. Others were extremely exfoliated remnants of slicks. Much of the bedrock in the project area was



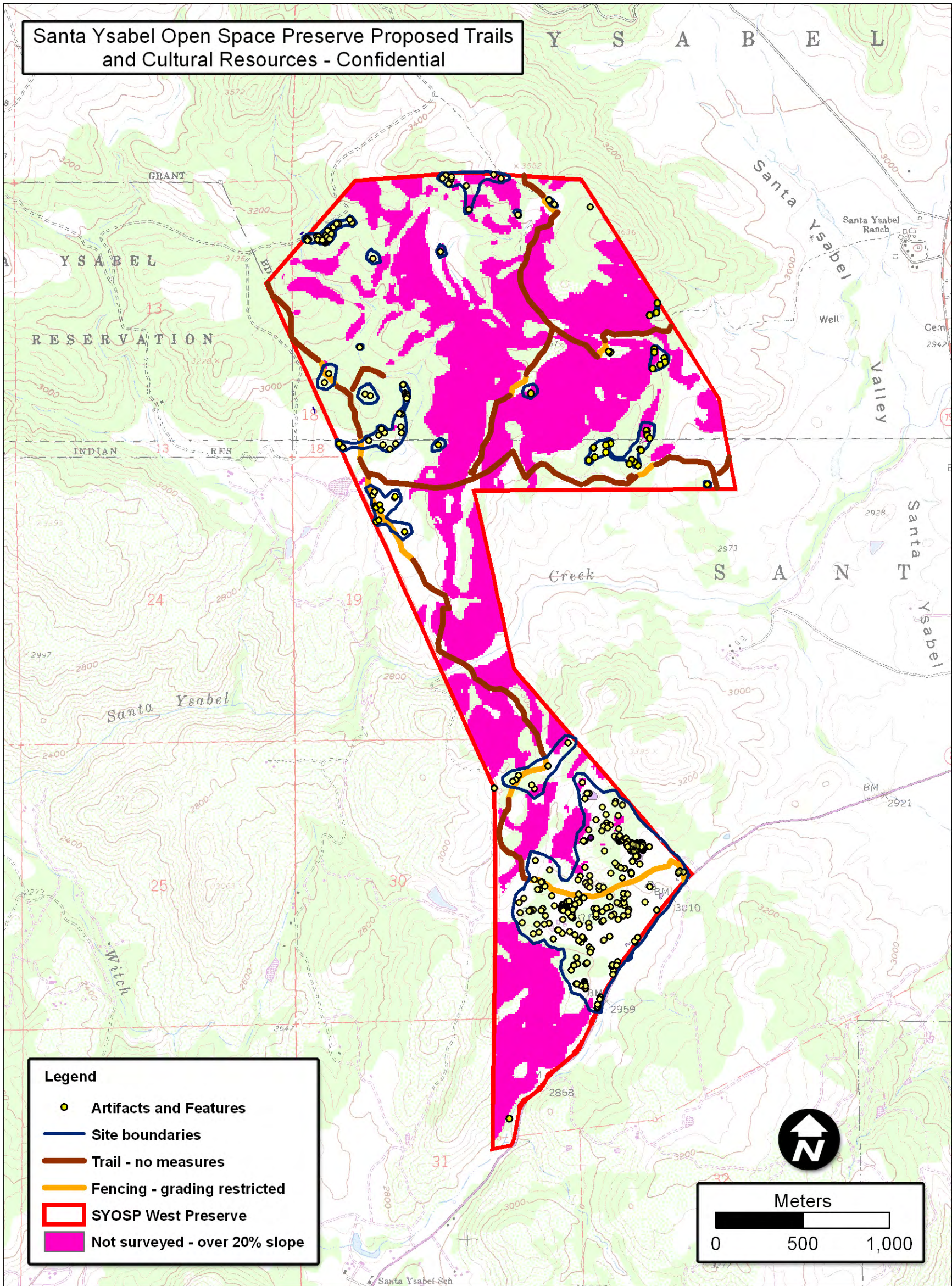


Figure 3. Cultural resources and proposed trail system.













covered with lichen or moss; milling features may be present underneath this plant growth. The site boundaries for CA-SDI-17248 were extended to encompass the greater portion of the southern region of SYOSP West. The borders of the survey area of the archaeologists who first recorded the site had limited the previous boundaries of the site. Twenty other sites and one isolate were recorded throughout SYOSP West. The sites and isolates that were identified during the survey are summarized below. A primary number, a trinomial, and an ASM temporary site number identify each site respectively.

### 4.2.1 Sites

#### **P-37-025948/CA-SDI-17248: Village Site**

This prehistoric village site (1km x 1.3 km) dominates the southern portion of SYOSP West that is bordered by State Route 78 to the south. It is located in a south-facing valley dotted with bedrock and oaks. The site may continue in all directions beyond the survey areas. It contains at least 91 bedrock-milling outcrops and occupies approximately 160 acres. At least four creeks run through the site. Milling slicks (at least 586) predominate the milling features, but some bedrock mortars (35) and basins (72) are present. Cupules are present at two of the loci. Midden, ceramics, and lithics were found near the cupules at Locus B and around another bedrock-milling complex north of the locus with the cupules (Locus J). Ceramic sherds (Tizon Brown Ware) were concentrated around several loci. Lithic debitage (sharp-edged by-products of stone tool manufacture) were present near much of the bedrock milling and scattered between the bedrock milling loci. Most of the debitage was quartz shatter; quartz is endemic to the region. However, imported metamorphic debitage such as possible Santiago Peak material was noted throughout the site and was present in a large amount in two of the lithic concentrations. Linton (2008) interpreted the site to be part of the Kumeyaay village complex of *Ilshquanon* or “Grassy Knolls”. The village site appears to be integral to the cultural landscape of the region. Disturbances include cattle ranching activities and structures, a dirt road that runs through the site, and rodent burrowing. State Route 78 runs along the southeastern boundary of the site and may interrupt the site if it continues further south than the highway. Trash that appears to have been tossed from State Route 78 impacts the site on the southern and southeastern edges.

#### **P-37-029307/CA-SDI-1875/SYW-1**

This prehistoric lithic scatter (200m x 500m) is 200 meters northwest of CA-SDI-17248 and features several pieces of quartz shatter, a quartz interior flake, and an interior flake that appears to be of Santiago Peak material. This quartz debitage is probably associated with CA-SDI-17248. Disturbances include cattle ranching activities, a dirt road that runs through the site, and rodent burrowing.

#### **P-37-029308/CA-SDI-18746/SYW-2**

This prehistoric milling site (380m x 240m) contains eleven bedrock-milling outcrops with 38 milling slicks and 1 basin. The site also contains quartz shatter and may extend west of SYOSP West boundaries. Disturbances include cattle ranching activities and structures and a dirt road that runs through the site.

**P-37-029309/CA-SDI-18747/SYW-3**

This prehistoric milling site (120m x 540m) is located along a creek that feeds Santa Ysabel Creek. It contains 18 bedrock-milling outcrops with 39 milling slicks, three mortars, three basins, and two cupules. The site also features quartz shatter and Tizon Brown Ware sherds and may extend west of SYOSP West boundaries. According to a village map proposed by Shipek (1987:41), this location may correspond to the location of the village of *Kumehull*. Villages were permanent settlement areas and were associated with other hunting, gathering, and food processing sites. If this is the village of *Kumehull*, other sites on SYOSP West may be associated specialized activity locales. Disturbances include cattle ranching activities/structures and a dirt road that runs through the site.

**P-37-029310/CA-SDI-18748/SYW-4**

This prehistoric milling site (100m x 100m) is 200 meters northwest of SYW-3, located in an area dense with oaks and brush. It contains two bedrock-milling outcrops. One contains six slicks and one mortar, and one contains two slicks and one mortar. Disturbances include cattle ranching activities.

**P-37-029311/CA-SDI-18749/SYW-5**

This prehistoric milling site (100m x 100m) is 300 meters north of SYW-4, located next to a creek in an area dense with oaks and brush. It contains two bedrock-milling outcrops with one milling slick each. Disturbances include cattle ranching activities.

**P-37-029312/ CA-SDI-18750/SYW-6**

This prehistoric site (100m x 140m) is 300 meters northwest of SYW-4, located in area dense with oaks, brush, and grass. It contains two bedrock-milling outcrops. One outcrop contains one slick; the other contains two. Disturbances include cattle ranching activities.

**P-37-029313/CA-SDI-18751/SYW-7**

This prehistoric milling site (60m x 60m) contains a bedrock-milling outcrop with two slicks. Disturbances include cattle ranching activities.

**P-37-029315/CA-SDI-18752/SYW-9**

This prehistoric milling site (340m x 140m) is located in area dense with oaks and contains 13 bedrock-milling outcrops with numerous slicks and basins. This site may extend north and northwest outside of SYOSP West boundaries. Numerous Tizon Brown Ware ceramic sherds were observed, including an anomalous form that appeared to have been under-fired. Numerous pieces of quartz shatter were observed. A bifacial mano (a hand tool that is used to grind grain in conjunction with milling surfaces), the only one observed during the survey, was found atop bedrock outcrop N9. Disturbances include cattle ranching activities.

**P-37-029316/CA-SDI-18753/SYW-10**

This prehistoric milling site (400m x 200m) is located in an open area that contains oaks and a seasonal drainage and contains eight bedrock-milling outcrops with 43 slicks total and two quartz flakes. Disturbances include cattle ranching activities and fencing.

**P-37-029317/CA-SDI-18754/SYW-11**

This prehistoric milling site (80m x 80m) is located on a wooded slope and contains one bedrock-milling outcrop with three slicks. The site may extend east of SYOSP West boundary. Disturbances include cattle ranching activities.

**P-37-029318/CA-SDI-18755/SYW-12**

This prehistoric milling site (60m x 40m) is located in an open area 250 meters west of SYW-11 contains one bedrock milling outcrop with three slicks and two Tizon brown Ware sherds. Disturbances include cattle ranching activities.

**P-37-029319/CA-SDI-18756/SYW-13**

This prehistoric milling site (120m x 60m) is on a brushy slope near a seasonal drainage and contains three bedrock outcrops with 10 slicks total. Disturbances include cattle ranching activities.

**P-37-029320/CA-SDI-18757/SYW-14**

This prehistoric milling site (120m x 80m) is on a brushy slope near a seasonal drainage and contains six bedrock outcrops with slicks, basins, and mortars. Unique milling features included a large basin/slick and a large slick with two basins and an oval mortar that seem to be associated with it. In addition to these unique features, the crew observed 14 slicks and two saucer mortars. Disturbances include cattle ranching activities.

**P-37-029321/CA-SDI-18758/SYW-15**

This prehistoric milling and tool manufacture site is (45m x 45m) on a brushy flat above a seasonal drainage and contains two bedrock outcrops with 17 slicks total. The site contains Tizon Brown Ware, an obsidian interior flake, a quartz interior flake, and quartz shatter.

**P-37-029322/CA-SDI-18759/SYW-16**

This prehistoric milling site (50m x 50m) lies on a flat atop a brushy hill that overlooks the valley to the south and contains one bedrock outcrop that contains three slicks. Disturbances include a dirt road that runs along its northern edge.

**P-37-029323/CA-SDI-18760/SYW-17**

This prehistoric milling site (100m x 100m) includes two milling stations with 12 slicks total and two Tizon Brown Ware sherds. Disturbances include cattle ranching activities.

**P-37-029324/CA-SDI-18761/SYW-18**

This large prehistoric milling site (240m x 500m) contains 15 bedrock outcrops with milling. The milling includes slicks, mortars, basins, and ovals. The largest bedrock outcrop contains at least 50 slicks, some of them uniquely large. An artifact scatter at one the bedrock milling stations contained Tizon Brown Ware, a broken quartz point, and quartz interior flakes. An artifact scatter near this milling station featured six pieces of Tizon Brown Ware. Disturbances include cattle ranching activities.

**P-37-029325/CA-SDI-18762/SYW-19**

This prehistoric milling site (30m x 30m) contains a bedrock milling station with four slicks. It may continue past the nearby southern boundary of the Preserve. Disturbances include cattle ranching activities.

**P-37-029326/CA-SDI-18763/SYW-20**

This prehistoric milling site (30m x 20m) is in an opening in a wooded area and contains a bedrock milling station with four slicks. Disturbances include cattle ranching activities.

**P-37-029327/CA-SDI-18764/SYW-21**

This prehistoric milling site is located in the southern most portion of the survey area and may continue south and west of the survey boundaries. It contains bedrock near Witch Creek with three extremely exfoliated remnants of slicks. Disturbances include trash that appears to have been tossed from State Route 78.

## **4.2.2 Isolates**

**P-37-029314/SYW-8**

This prehistoric isolate features two pieces of quartz shatter.

## **5.0 INTERPRETATION OF RESOURCE IMPORTANCE AND IMPACT IDENTIFICATION**

### **5.1 RESOURCE IMPORTANCE**

Designating sites based upon relative distances between cultural resources can seem arbitrary, especially when studying a cultural group that occupied different areas at different times. Archaeologists may create separations between sites where none should exist. People likely moved freely from one site to another; thus the sites are connected through associated uses and perhaps kinship. Archaeologists designate sites through the interpretation of features, artifacts, and their spatial relationships to each other. Site designations are derived from physical evidence. The sites in this survey are likely associated with each other and with other sites in the region. SYOSP West represents a cultural landscape that contains sites and natural features that are related to each other.

SYOSP West is subject to extensive sedimentation and ground disturbance caused by cattle grazing; thus many artifacts may be masked by loose surface soils. One of the large lithic scatters in CA-SDI-17248 seems to have been revealed by fresh rodent burrowing. Some of the bedrock in the area is exfoliating and has left remnants of slicks. Many more slicks may have been present when the areas were used for seed processing. Some slicks are well preserved. SYOSP West contains a variety of bedrock milling that includes large slicks, large mortars, and large basins. Cupules were also observed. The crew observed a unique piece of Tizon Brown Ware that had not been fired to maturity. Numerous imported lithic material including obsidian and what appeared to be Santiago Peak material were observed.

The sites in the area (individually or as part of a district) may be considered significant under the County of San Diego RPO, the San Diego County Register of Historical Resources, CEQA, and NRHP guidelines because of their association with the prehistory of the people of Santa Ysabel and Mesa Grande. Unique artifacts were identified and may reveal trade patterns and processes. The prehistoric archaeological sites within SYOSP West appear to meet Criterion 1 of the County of San Diego RPO, Criteria 1, 2, 4, and 5 of the San Diego County Local Register of Historical Resources, Criteria 1 and 4 of the California Register of Historic Places, and Criteria A and D of the National Register of Historic Places.

These sites may be associated with the traditional cultural landscape of the Santa Ysabel and Mesa Grande Reservations, representing seasonal occupation and use of the grasslands and meadows. Native Americans have also identified these areas as sensitive for their cultural values. As archaeological sites, the resources also contain information important to the prehistory of the San Diego region. The integrity of these resources is very good since access has been restricted. Because further investigation is needed to make eligibility recommendations, these resources will be treated as eligible for the purposes of this project. Formal eligibility evaluations were beyond the scope of the inventory project. Such evaluations require additional field research, analysis, and documentation.



No historic-era archaeological or structural resources were identified. Corrals and guzzlers on the property are recent.

CA-SDI-17248 is interpreted as a large village because of the magnitude and density its of artifacts and features and because of its location. It is in an open area, on a south-facing slope with a consistent supply of water. The other sites in the survey are likely to have been affiliated with this site. We only see a partial view of the cultural landscape in the area through the sites in the project area. The terrain outside SYOSP West is similar with similar bedrock and other natural resources that would have been employed by the Ipai. Only a small portion of Santa Ysabel Creek is included in the survey. It is likely that many sites are located between the northern and southern portions of SYOSP West, east of the narrow strip that joins these portions. It is probable that other sites outside the survey area would have been associated with the sites within the survey area. The village site appears to have experienced a long occupation, and contains midden, ceramics, lithics, cupules, and extensive milling that includes slicks, basins, and mortars.

Mr. Clint Linton of the Santa Ysabel Band of Diegueño/Kumeyaay Indians provided comments on the project. His letter is included on page five of Appendix A.

## 5.2 IMPACT IDENTIFICATION

The existing ranch roads that are proposed for use as trails intersect archaeological sites that were identified during the inventory survey. In the future, use and maintenance of these roads could result in incremental damage to portions of these sites. The County has stated that no ground-disturbing activities will be conducted for this project. If ground-disturbing activities are conducted, impacts could occur.

## **6.0 MANAGEMENT CONSIDERATIONS – MITIGATION MEASURES AND DESIGN CONSIDERATIONS**

### **6.1 UNMITIGATED IMPACTS**

#### **6.1.1 Mitigation Measures and Design Considerations**

The project will not have any unmitigated impacts. The county will avoid impacts through design considerations as discussed below.

### **6.2 MITIGATED IMPACTS**

#### **6.2.1 Mitigation Measures and Design Considerations**

Under CEQA, environmental impacts to archaeological sites that meet the California Register criteria must be evaluated during the County of San Diego's project approval process. The County acquired SYOSP West as part of the Department of Parks and Recreation's extensive open space preserve system. The property will be accessible to the public by trail.

The existing ranch roads that are proposed for use as trails intersect archaeological sites in several locations. Continued use and maintenance of these roads could result in incremental damage to these sites. While the footprint of the segment of road that crosses the site is small compared with the overall site size, the destruction of important and sensitive cultural material over time could be significant (Hector et al. 2005). The County has stated that no ground disturbance will occur as a result of the project. If the County proposes new trail segments, additional field surveys and impact analyses will be necessary. The following measures are proposed to ensure further protection of the resources:

1. Actively protect archaeological sites.
  - a. The County of San Diego, Department of Parks and Recreation, will determine if damage is noted at the sites. If damage is noted, the County may cap the sites to protect them from further damage. The County will determine the manner and extent of capping in site areas.
  - b. Limit road/trail maintenance within the site boundaries, lifting the equipment blade so that no grading occurs. If periodic grading or maintenance is required, an archaeologist and Native American monitor should be present to ensure that the site is not damaged. This alternative may be successful and used instead of capping in areas that are relatively level and require minimal maintenance.
  - c. Install fencing and/or barricades to restrict access to site areas. Some protective fencing has already been installed. The County of San Diego, Department of Parks

and Recreation, will determine the location and extent of fencing to protect sites. Appropriate signage may be added, as long as it does not refer to locations of archaeological sites or cultural resources. Replace the barricades as they become damaged and worn.

- d. Monitor site condition once a year. Photo-document the site condition so that comparisons can be made over time. More aggressive measures may be needed if vandalism and damage continue or increase.
  - e. The County may provide interpretive signage that describes the prehistoric and historic use of the Santa Ysabel area. The signs should not describe specific site locations or reference a particular site and should be placed away from recorded sites. An appropriate location for interpretive signs would be the entry and parking areas.
2. The County has established a staging area by only removing grass to define the area. The staging area will be maintained by mowing and should not require grading or ground disturbance. The location of the staging area was selected by the County to avoid impacts to cultural resources. If additional staging areas are planned, archaeological sites should be avoided. If this mitigation measure is not feasible, the portions of a site impacted by the staging or parking areas should be tested for significance, and if significant, a data recovery program should be implemented by the County.
  3. Consult with Native Americans, at a minimum the Santa Ysabel Tribe, to identify concerns about trails and trail use. The consultation process should be established as an ongoing relationship.

Figures 3, 4 and 5 show the ASM recommendations for capping and fencing where archaeological sites are located. The County of San Diego, Department of Parks and Recreation, will determine the materials and locations for capping and fencing.

### **6.3 EFFECTS FOUND NOT TO BE SIGNIFICANT**

None of the cultural resources located within the project area have been evaluated for eligibility for inclusion in the San Diego County Local Register of Historical Resources, the California Register of Historic Places, or the National Register of Historic Places; therefore, under the county guidelines, they are treated as significant and eligible. The county will determine how to implement the recommended measures so that the project will not result in significant adverse impacts or effects.



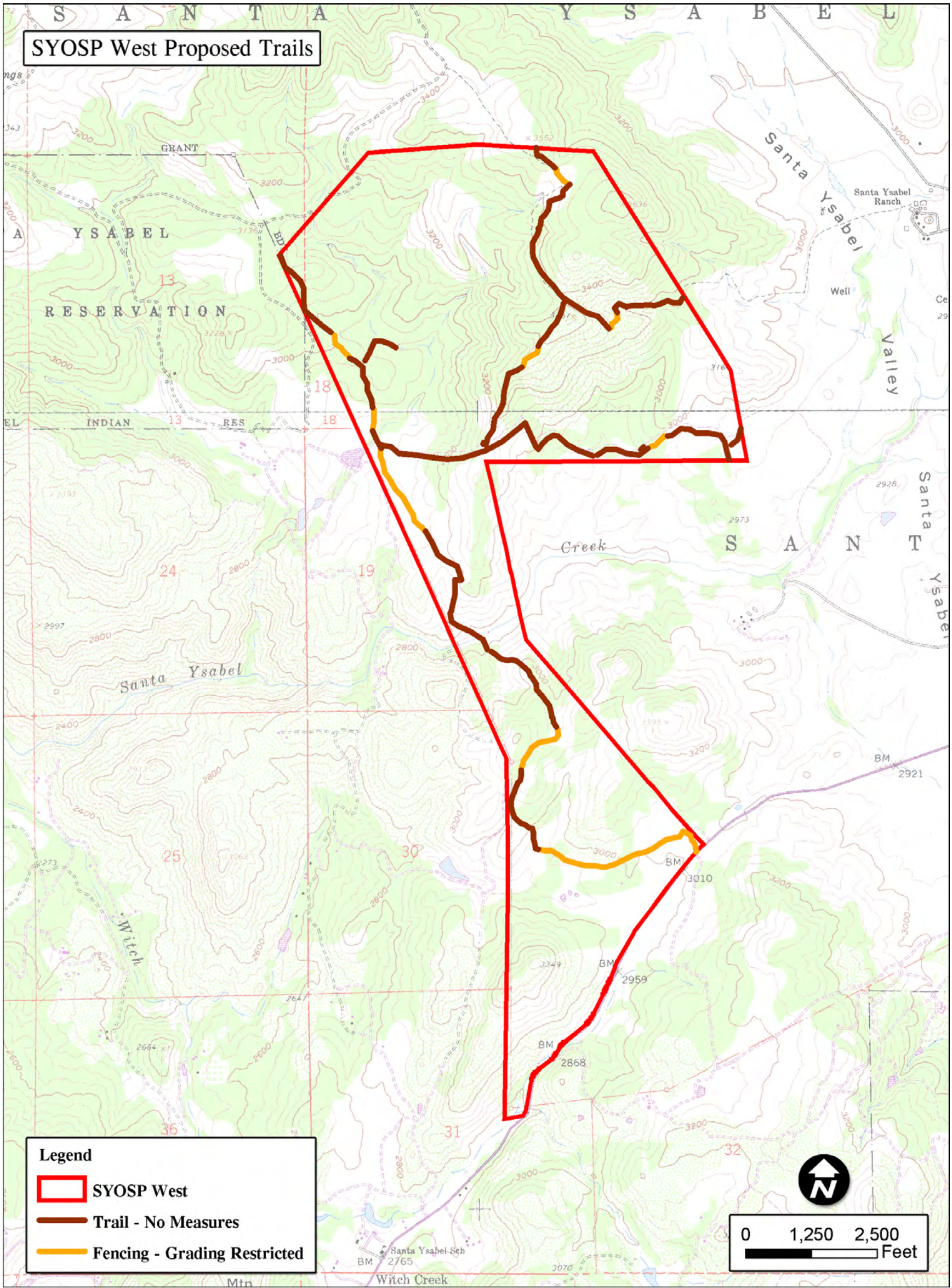


Figure 5. Existing ranch roads/proposed trails.





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## 8.0 LIST OF PREPARERS AND PERSONS AND ORGANIZATIONS CONTACTED

The following personnel contributed to this technical report:

Susan Hector, Ph.D. and Linda Akyüz supervised and conducted field work and wrote this technical report. Marcia Sandusky formatted the report. Tyshanna Belcher contributed graphics to the report. Michelle Dalope downloaded GIS data and helped with GIS map design.

ASM contacted David Singleton, Coordinator of the NAHC, for information on known cultural resources in the area and for a list of Native American representatives with whom to consult. ASM contacted Native American representatives Allen E. Lawson, Chairperson of the San Pasqual Band of Mission Indians, Carmen Lucas of the Kwaaymii Laguna Band of Mission Indians, Ron Christman of the Kumeyaay Cultural Historic Commission, Steve Banegas of the Kumeyaay Cultural Repatriation Committee, Rebecca Osuna, Spokesperson for the Inaja Band of Mission Indians, Mark Romero, Chairperson of the San Luis Rey Band of Mission Indians, Paul Cuero of Kumeyaay Cultural Heritage Preservation, Devon Reed Lomayesva, Tribal Attorney for the Santa Ysabel Band of Diegueño Indians, Clint Linton of the Santa Ysabel Band of the Mission Indians, Rodney Kephart, Environmental Coordinator of the Santa Ysabel Band of Diegueño Indians. Mr. Clint Linton of the Santa Ysabel Band of the Mission Indians and of Red Tail Monitoring and Research, Inc. arranged the schedule for Native American monitors and wrote a letter about the project. It is included in Appendix A. Native American Monitors Clint Linton of the Santa Ysabel Band of Diegueño/Kumeyaay Indians and Brandon Linton and Gabriel Kitchen of the Mesa Grande Band of Diegueño/Kumeyaay Indians participated in the survey and served as consultants and monitors during the survey.

ASM contacted the San Diego County Office of Historic Archives and conducted a record search at the Province House. San Diego County Historian Lynne N. Christenson, Ph.D. and San Diego County History Research Assistant Ellen Sweet provided the results of their previous research and numerous records for the technical report. ASM contacted the SCIC in order to request a record search.

ASM contacted CALFIRE archaeologists Chuck Whatford and Herb Dallas to obtain information on cultural resources within the SYOSP West. Chuck Watford sent ASM a site record for the Dozer Slick Site. ASM contacted County Senior Park Ranger James Stowers to gain access to the Preserve and to data on cultural resources within SYOSP West. He provided the crew with Universal Transverse Mercator (UTM) points for milling sites that he had observed. The crew compared their findings with his and ensured that they found all the resources he had registered with UTM's.

## **ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS**

ASM Affiliates would like to acknowledge San Diego County Historian Lynne N. Christensen, Ph.D. and San Diego County History Research Assistant Ellen Sweet for their previous research and for providing ASM with numerous records. They have compiled and summarized an extensive array of primary documents, articles, and excerpts from books that provided invaluable background for our study of the region and for this report. We would also like to thank CALFIRE archaeologists Chuck Whatford and Herb Dallas and Senior Park Ranger James Stowers for sharing their data on sites found within SYOSP West.

## 9.0 LIST OF MITIGATION MEASURES AND DESIGN CONSIDERATIONS

Table 3 lists cultural resources within the SYOSP West, proposed mitigation measures, and design considerations that were the basis of these measures.

Table 3. Proposed mitigation measures and design considerations

Site Number	Mitigation/Impact Avoidance Measures			Design Consideration: County Open Space Preserve
	None needed	Cap site if impact detected	Fence trail as determined by County	
CA-SDI-17248		X	X	X
CA-SDI-18745			X	X
CA-SDI-18746			X	X
CA-SDI-18747			X	X
CA-SDI-18748	X			X
CA-SDI-18749	X			X
CA-SDI-18750		X	X	X
CA-SDI-18751	X			X
37-029314	X			X
CA-SDI-18752			X	X
CA-SDI-18753		X	X	X
CA-SDI-18754	X			X
CA-SDI-18755			X	X
CA-SDI-18756	X			X
CA-SDI-18757	X			X
CA-SDI-18758		X	X	X
CA-SDI-18759			X	X
CA-SDI-18760	X			X
CA-SDI-18761		X	X	X
CA-SDI-18762	X			X
CA-SDI-18763	X			X
CA-SDI-18764	X			X





## **APPENDICES**



## **APPENDIX A**

### **Native American Consultation**



STATE OF CALIFORNIA

Arnold Schwarzenegger, Governor

## NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION

915 CAPITOL MALL, ROOM 364  
SACRAMENTO, CA 95814  
(916) 653-6251  
Fax (916) 657-5390  
Web Site [www.nahc.ca.gov](http://www.nahc.ca.gov)  
e-mail: [ds\\_nahc@pacbell.net](mailto:ds_nahc@pacbell.net)



December 11, 2007

Ms. Linda Akyuz, Associate Archaeologist

**ASM AFFILIATES**

2034 Corte del Nogal  
Carlsbad, CA 92011

Sent by FAX to 760-804-5755

Number of Pages: 2

Re: Request for a Sacred Lands File records search for the proposed Santa Ysabel West County Park Project located in the Santa Ysabel Valley near Witch Creek Mt. and Santa Ysabel Indian Reservation; San Diego County, California

Dear Ms. Akyuz:

The Native American Heritage Commission was able to perform a record search of its Sacred Lands File (SLF) for the affected project area. The SLF failed to indicate the presence of Native American cultural resources in the immediate project area. The absence of specific site information in the Sacred Lands File does not guarantee the absence of cultural resources in any project area. This project site is in close proximity to previously discovered prehistoric burial sites and is believed to hold numerous cultural resources.

Early consultation with Native American tribes in your area is the best way to avoid unanticipated discoveries once a project is underway. Enclosed is the name of the nearest tribes that may have knowledge of cultural resources in the project area. A list of Native American contacts is attached to assist you. It is advisable to contact the persons listed; if they cannot supply you with specific information about the impact on cultural resources, they may be able to refer you to another tribe or person knowledgeable of the cultural resources in or near the affected project area.

Lack of surface evidence of archeological resources does not preclude the existence of archeological resources. Lead agencies should consider avoidance, as defined in Section 15370 of the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) when significant cultural resources could be affected by a project. Also, Public Resources Code Section 15064.5(f) and Section 15097.98 and Health & Safety Code Section 7050.6 provide for provisions for accidentally discovered archeological resources during construction and mandate the processes to be followed in the event of an accidental discovery of any human remains in a project location other than a 'dedicated cemetery. Discussion of these should be included in your environmental documents, as appropriate.

If you have any questions about this response to your request, please do not hesitate to contact me at (916) 653-6251.

Sincerely,

Dave Singleton, Program Analyst

Attachment: Native American Contact List

**Native American Contacts  
San Diego County  
December 11, 2007**

**San Pasqual Band of Mission Indians**  
**Allen E. Lawson, Chairperson**  
PO Box 365 Diegueno  
Valley Center , CA 92082  
(760) 749-3200  
(760) 749-3876 Fax

**Kwaaymii Laguna Band of Mission Indians**  
**Carmen Lucas**  
P.O. Box 775 Diegueno -  
Pine Valley , CA 91962  
(619) 709-4207

**Kumeyaay Cultural Historic Committee**  
**Ron Christman**  
56 Viejas Grade Road Diegueno/Kumeyaay  
Alpine , CA 92001  
(619) 445-0385

**Inaja Band of Mission Indians**  
**Rebecca Osuna, Spokesperson**  
309 S. Maple Street Diegueno  
Escondido , CA 92025  
(760) 737-7628  
(760) 747-8568 Fax

**Mesa Grande Band of Mission Indians**  
**Mark Romero, Chairperson**  
P.O. Box 270 Diegueno  
Santa Ysabel , CA 92070  
mesagrandeband@msn.com  
(760) 782-3818  
(760) 782-9092 Fax

**Kumeyaay Cultural Repatriation Committee**  
**Steve Banegas, Spokesperson**  
1095 Barona Road Diegueno/Kumeyaay  
Lakeside , CA 92040  
(619) 742-5587  
(619) 443-0681 FAX

**Kumeyaay Cultural Heritage Preservation**  
**Paul Cuero**  
36190 Church Road, Suite 5 Diegueno/ Kumeyaay  
Campo , CA 91906  
(619) 478-9046  
(619) 478-9505  
(619) 478-5818 Fax

**Santa Ysabel Band of Diegueno Indians**  
**Devon Reed Lomayevsa, Esq, Tribal Attorney**  
PO Box 701 Diegueno  
Santa Ysabel , CA 92070  
drlomayevsa@verizon.net  
(760) 765-0845  
(760) 765-0320 Fax

This list is current only as of the date of this document.

Distribution of this list does not relieve any person of statutory responsibility as defined in Section 7050.5 of the Health and Safety Code, Section 5097.94 of the Public Resources Code and Section 5097.98 of the Public Resources Code.

This list is only applicable for contacting local Native American with regard to cultural resources for the proposed Santa Ysabel West County Park Survey Project located in the Santa Ysabel Valley area of San Diego County, California for which a Sacred Lands File search and Native American Contacts list were requested.



**Native American Contacts  
San Diego County  
December 11, 2007**

Clint Linton

P.O. Box 507

Santa Ysabel , CA 92070

(760) 803-5694

cjlinton73@aol.com

Diegueno/Kumeyaay

Santa Ysabel Band of Diegueno Indians

Rodney Kephart, Environmental Coordinator

PO Box 130

Santa Ysabel , CA 92070

Diegueno

syirod@aol.com

(760) 765-0845

This list is current only as of the date of this document.

Distribution of this list does not relieve any person of statutory responsibility as defined in Section 7050.5 of the Health and Safety Code, Section 5097.94 of the Public Resources Code and Section 5097.98 of the Public Resources Code.

This list is only applicable for contacting local Native American with regard to cultural resources for the proposed Santa Ysabel West County Park Survey Project located in the Santa Ysabel Valley area of San Diego County, California for which a Sacred Lands File search and Native American Contacts list were requested.





November 29, 2007

David Singleton  
California Native American Heritage Commission  
915 Capitol Mall, Room 364  
Sacramento, CA 95814

Re: Santa Ysabel West County Park Survey

Dear Mr. Singleton:

ASM Affiliates, Inc. (ASM) is conducting a cultural resources assessment of Santa Ysabel West County Park in San Diego County, California. The area is being surveyed for site assessment and preservation purposes only; no land development will be occurring. Site locations and characteristics will be kept confidential from the public.

The area that is being surveyed is located on the USGS Santa Ysabel 7.5 minute quadrangle map and on the USGS Warners Ranch 7.5 minute quadrangle map in an unsectioned area of Ranges 2E and 3E, Township 12S. I have highlighted the survey location in orange on the attached maps. I am requesting a quarter-mile buffer record search from the South Coastal Information Center.

I am contacting you in order to be advised of any Traditional Cultural Properties, Sacred Sites, resource collecting areas, and/or any other areas of concern in the project area. A Native American monitor will be present to consult with us during the entire survey.

Our investigation will include direct consultation with local tribal representatives. Please send a list of individuals to contact to the Carlsbad office. Please e-mail, write, or call with any questions or concerns.

Sincerely,

Linda Akyuz  
Associate Archaeologist  
Carlsbad Office  
lakyuz@asmaffiliates.com

Enclosure: Project Maps





**Red Tail** Monitoring & Research, Inc.

---

## **Native Monitoring Report**

**Re: Santa Ysabel West Survey Project, Santa Ysabel CA.**

To Whom It May Concern,

2-21-08

With regard to the above mentioned project, Red Tail Monitoring & Research, Inc. has the following comments and recommendations:

The Santa Ysabel West Survey Project was conducted by ASM affiliates during the months of December 2007, January 2008 and February 2008.

The southern portion of the project is located entirely within the boundaries of the Kumeyaay village complex of Ilshquanon (Grassy Knolls). These loci must be recorded as a single village site complex. These sites are all interrelated. Utilization of bedrock occurs upon every usable outcrop. Lithic reduction is occurring upon hill tops in between milling features. Full utilization of the traditional cultural land-scape has taken place.

During the survey several items of concern have come up:

- 1 Access to the Santa Ysabel Indian Reservation is open from the County Property. Visitors could easily end up on Tribal Lands with out knowing. Tribal Lands are federally protected and no trespassers should have access to these lands.
- 2 Ground disturbance is taking place before the Archaeological investigation is completed. Fencing is being erected currently in the area of the proposed southern entrance. Also some fencing has been place approximately one mile north on southern entrance along proposed trail alignment. Archaeological testing should be done before ground disturbance from fencing.
- 3 During the survey a stolen car was dumped and burned at the southern entrance. This took place on a prehistoric site. It is impossible for the County to adequately police this property. The unsecured southern entrance was compromised at the gate. The persons dumping the car had enough time to simply pull the gate posts up and drive right in. This occurred only a couple hundred feet from highway 78.
- 4 These large village complexes are few and far between. Living ancestors of this village still can be found on the Reservation. As with all Kumeyaay villages human remains are present. One place where there is a high possibility is near the southern entrance at a locus just north of the access

road. High concentrations of midden soil and a high artifact counts suggests a center of occupation for the traditional cultural land-scape.

- 5 The entire property should be surveyed. For this project only the less steep areas were surveyed. From this Native Monitors perspective, you either want to know what is out there or not! Surveying only selected areas discounts the Archaeology and short changes Native heritage. With the lack of being able to police this area we need to know what is on the whole property.
- 6 With regard to public safety, evidence of mountain lion activity is high. Several killed deer were found in the northern end. Several tracks were observed.
- 7 Both Native and Archaeological Monitors should be on site for all ground disturbing activities. Sites from this project will be nominated for the Sacred Lands File with the NAHC.

Please feel free to contact me if there are any questions or concerns,

Thank you,

Sincerely

Clint Linton

P.O. Box 507 Santa Ysabel, CA 92070

---

Cc: Dave Singleton, NAHC  
Jim Royle, County of San Diego Historic Sites Board  
Carmen Lucas, County of San Diego Historic Sites Board  
Glenn Russell, County of San Diego  
Lynne Christenson, County of San Diego





December 12, 2007

Steve Banegas, Spokesperson  
Kumeyaay Cultural Repatriation Committee  
1095 Barona Road  
Lakeside, CA 92040

Dear Mr. Banegas:

Re: Santa Ysabel Open Space Preserve

ASM Affiliates, Inc. (ASM) is conducting a cultural resources assessment of Santa Ysabel Open Space Preserve in San Diego County, California. The area is being surveyed for site assessment and preservation purposes only; no land development will be occurring. Site locations and characteristics will be kept confidential from the public.

The area that is being surveyed is located on the USGS Santa Ysabel 7.5 minute quadrangle map and on the USGS Warners Ranch 7.5 minute quadrangle map in an unsectioned area of Ranges 2E and 3E, Township 12S. The survey location is outlined in black on the attached map.

I am contacting you in order to be advised of any Traditional Cultural Properties, Sacred Sites, resource collecting areas, and/or any other areas of concern in the project area. A Native American monitor will be present to consult with us during the entire survey.

Please e-mail, write, or call me with any questions or concerns.

Sincerely,

Linda Akyuz  
Associate Archaeologist  
Carlsbad Office  
lakyuz@asmaffiliates.com

Enclosure: Project Maps





December 12, 2007

Ron Christman  
Kumeyaay Cultural Historic Committee  
56 Viejas Grade Road  
Alpine, CA 92001

Dear Mr. Christman:

Re: Santa Ysabel Open Space Preserve

ASM Affiliates, Inc. (ASM) is conducting a cultural resources assessment of Santa Ysabel Open Space Preserve in San Diego County, California. The area is being surveyed for site assessment and preservation purposes only; no land development will be occurring. Site locations and characteristics will be kept confidential from the public.

The area that is being surveyed is located on the USGS Santa Ysabel 7.5 minute quadrangle map and on the USGS Warners Ranch 7.5 minute quadrangle map in an unsectioned area of Ranges 2E and 3E, Township 12S. The survey location is outlined in black on the attached map.

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Please e-mail, write, or call me with any questions or concerns.

Sincerely,

Linda Akyuz  
Associate Archaeologist  
Carlsbad Office  
lakyuz@asmaffiliates.com

Enclosure: Project Maps





December 12, 2007

Paul Cuero, Kumeyaay Cultural Heritage Preservation  
36190 Church Road, Suite 5  
Campo, CA 91906

Dear Mr. Cuero:

Re: Santa Ysabel Open Space Preserve

ASM Affiliates, Inc. (ASM) is conducting a cultural resources assessment of Santa Ysabel Open Space Preserve in San Diego County, California. The area is being surveyed for site assessment and preservation purposes only; no land development will be occurring. Site locations and characteristics will be kept confidential from the public.

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lakyuz@asmaffiliates.com

Enclosure: Project Maps





December 12, 2007

Rodney Kephart, Environmental Coordinator  
Santa Ysabel Band of Diegueño Indians  
P.O. Box 130  
Santa Ysabel, CA 92070

Dear Mr. Kephart:

Re: Santa Ysabel Open Space Preserve

ASM Affiliates, Inc. (ASM) is conducting a cultural resources assessment of Santa Ysabel Open Space Preserve in San Diego County, California. The area is being surveyed for site assessment and preservation purposes only; no land development will be occurring. Site locations and characteristics will be kept confidential from the public.

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Carlsbad Office  
lakyuz@asmaffiliates.com

Enclosure: Project Maps







December 12, 2007

Allen E. Lawson  
San Pasqual Band of Mission Indians  
P.O. Box 365  
Valley Center, CA 92082

Dear Mr. Lawson:

Re: Santa Ysabel Open Space Preserve

ASM Affiliates, Inc. (ASM) is conducting a cultural resources assessment of Santa Ysabel Open Space Preserve in San Diego County, California. The area is being surveyed for site assessment and preservation purposes only; no land development will be occurring. Site locations and characteristics will be kept confidential from the public.

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Associate Archaeologist  
Carlsbad Office  
lakyuz@asmaffiliates.com

Enclosure: Project Maps





December 12, 2007

Clint Linton  
P.O. Box 507  
Santa Ysabel, CA 92070

Dear Mr. Linton:

Re: Santa Ysabel Open Space Preserve

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Associate Archaeologist  
Carlsbad Office  
lakyuz@asmaffiliates.com

Enclosure: Project Maps





December 12, 2007

Santa Ysabel Band of Diegueño Indians  
Devon Reed Lomayesva, Esq.  
Tribal Attorney  
P.O. Box 701  
Santa Ysabel, CA 92070

Dear Mr. Lomayesva:

Re: Santa Ysabel Open Space Preserve

ASM Affiliates, Inc. (ASM) is conducting a cultural resources assessment of Santa Ysabel Open Space Preserve in San Diego County, California. The area is being surveyed for site assessment and preservation purposes only; no land development will be occurring. Site locations and characteristics will be kept confidential from the public.

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Associate Archaeologist  
Carlsbad Office  
lakyuz@asmaffiliates.com

Enclosure: Project Maps





December 12, 2007

Carmen Lucas  
Kwaaymii Laguna Band of Mission Indians  
P.O. Box 775  
Pine Valley, CA 91962

Dear Ms. Lucas:

Re: Santa Ysabel Open Space Preserve

ASM Affiliates, Inc. (ASM) is conducting a cultural resources assessment of Santa Ysabel Open Space Preserve in San Diego County, California. The area is being surveyed for site assessment and preservation purposes only; no land development will be occurring. Site locations and characteristics will be kept confidential from the public.

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Associate Archaeologist  
Carlsbad Office  
lakyuz@asmaffiliates.com

Enclosure: Project Maps







December 12, 2007

Rebecca Osuna  
Inaja Band of Mission Indians  
309 S. Maple Street  
Escondido, CA 92025

Dear Ms. Osuna:

Re: Santa Ysabel Open Space Preserve

ASM Affiliates, Inc. (ASM) is conducting a cultural resources assessment of Santa Ysabel Open Space Preserve in San Diego County, California. The area is being surveyed for site assessment and preservation purposes only; no land development will be occurring. Site locations and characteristics will be kept confidential from the public.

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Linda Akyuz  
Associate Archaeologist  
Carlsbad Office  
lakyuz@asmaffiliates.com

Enclosure: Project Maps





December 12, 2007

Mark Romero, Chairperson  
Mesa Grande Band of Mission Indians  
P.O. 270  
Santa Ysabel, CA 92070

Dear Mr. Romero:

Re: Santa Ysabel Open Space Preserve

ASM Affiliates, Inc. (ASM) is conducting a cultural resources assessment of Santa Ysabel Open Space Preserve in San Diego County, California. The area is being surveyed for site assessment and preservation purposes only; no land development will be occurring. Site locations and characteristics will be kept confidential from the public.

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## **APPENDIX B**

### **Site Records**

**Provided on CD**



## **APPENDIX C**

### **Shape Files**

**Provided on CD**



